

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 48

AUGUST 1, 1935

No. 22



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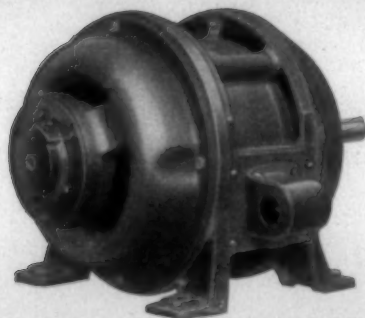
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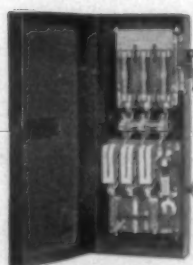
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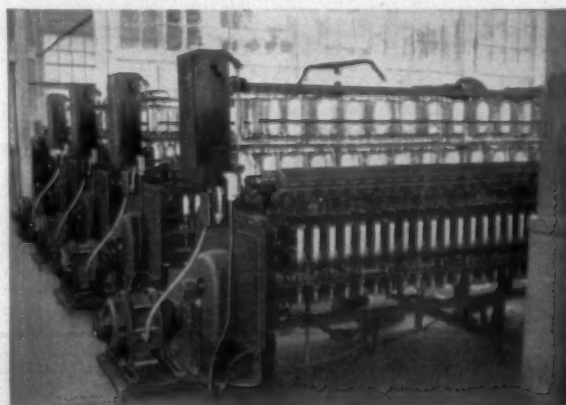
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Opinion of Judge Hayes In Cotton Processing Tax Case

THE following is the full text of the opinion delivered by Judge Johnson J. Hayes in U. S. District Court in Greensboro last Wednesday in the equity action of the Cannon Mills Company, of Kannapolis, against Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Robertson involving efforts of the plaintiff to enjoin the defendant from the collection of cotton processing taxes:

This is a suit in equity to enjoin the collector of internal revenue from collecting processing taxes or imposing penalties thereunder and to enjoin the United States attorney from prosecuting the complainant for violations of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It is alleged that the act is unconstitutional; that the provision relating to a so-called tax does not in fact relate to a tax in the sense of revenue for purposes of operating the government but in reality imposes a burden in the nature of a penalty on property to provide a bounty for distribution among cotton growers. Relief sought is injunctive against the collection of the "tax" and against prosecution by the United States attorney, and a decree declaring the act unconstitutional.

The government moves to dismiss for want of jurisdiction relying primarily on Revised Statutes 3224, 12 U. S. C. A. 154. It contends this suit is controlled by the decision in *Bailey vs. George* (child labor case), 259 U. S. 16. It is authority for the proposition that the mere unconstitutionality of an act does not remove the case from the ban of revised statutes 3224. The reason underlying the rule is expressed in the excerpt.

"The averment that a taxing statute is unconstitutional does not take the case out of the section (Revised Statutes 3224). There must be some extraordinary and exceptional circumstance not here averred or shown to make the provisions of the section inapplicable. *Dodge vs. Brady*, 240 U. S. 122, 126. In spite of their averment, the complainants did not exhaust all of their legal remedies. They might have paid the amount assessed under protest and then brought the suit against the collector to recover the amount paid with interest. No fact is alleged which would prevent them from availing themselves of this form of remedy." See *Dodge vs. Osborn*, 240 U. S. 118 and *Snyder vs. Marks*, 109 U. S. 189, and *Graham vs. DuPont*, 263 U. S. 234. In the *Snyder vs. Marks* supra, it is said: "There is, therefore, no force in the suggestion that Section 3224, in speaking of a 'tax,' means only a legal tax; and that an illegal tax is not a tax, and so does not fall within the inhibition of the statute, and the collection of it may be restrained. The

statute clearly applies to the present suit and forbids the granting of relief by injunction."

The government contends that *Hill vs. Wallace*, 259 U. S. 44 and *Miller vs. Nut Margarine Company* 284 U. S. 498 are inapplicable to the present suit. In the former case Section 3224 was held inapplicable because of unusual and extraordinary circumstances. The payment of a tax on each of many daily transactions and then sue to recover it would necessitate a multiplicity of suits. In the *Miller* case, supra, known as the "Oliomargarine Case," in which the court held Section 3224 did not apply, the court, referring to the section, said: "This court in harmony with the rule generally followed in the courts of equity held that a suit will not lie to restrain the collection of a tax upon the sole ground of its illegality—and this court likewise recognizes the rule that in cases where the complainant shows that in addition to the illegality of an exaction in the guise of a tax there exist special and extraordinary circumstances sufficient to bring the case within some acknowledged head of equity jurisprudence, a suit may be maintained to enjoin the collector. * * * The section does not refer specifically to the rule applicable to cases involving exceptional circumstances."

The motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction admits all the facts alleged in the bill. It is alleged that the tax for the month of March is not due under the statute until July 29th, yet the collector is proceeding to inflict the penalty on June 29th, unless he is restrained. It is alleged that the processing tax is not levied or collected as revenue to run the government but that it is an exaction from the processor which is immediately turned over to the cotton grower as a rental or benefit payment; that the levying of the so-called tax and the distribution of the fund by the Secretary of Agriculture are inseparable. It is further alleged that the entire fund is exhausted and that if complainant has a remedy of law, it is uncertain and inadequate; that the Congress could exercise its option in respect of an appropriation; that the present Congress would not likely do it for the reason that the House of Representatives passed by a vote of—to—H. R. No.—to take away from complainant and all processors the existing legal remedies for the recovery of the tax alleged to be illegal. Again it is alleged that complainant is required to report the cotton processed each month and is required to pay the tax each month: that failure to pay each tax when due subjects it to the following penalties. A fine of \$10,000 for each tax or \$120,-

(Continued on Page 30)

Notes On Sizing

THE sizing of yarn in the hank is done either in the vat or in other suitable containers, or if it is a matter of treating short warps, on the hank sizing machine. Warp sizing is done mainly for coarse fabrics, and for larger lots the full width sizing machine is used, that is to say, when a large number of warps are required for one particular fabric and pattern. The sizing is intended to make the yarns stronger for weaving, more supple, and to give them a better consistency, in order that the finished fabric will have a richer hand and finer appearance. Furthermore, shedding of the fibre and consequent harshening of the thread are prevented.

PROPERTIES OF CORRECT MIXTURE

For these reasons, a correctly prepared sizing mixture should have the following properties: It should be thin liquid, which is to say, well dissolved, so that it may penetrate into the yarn easily. The mixture must also have the greatest possible adhesive power, in order to smooth the protruding fibres firmly down on the thread. Also a proper sizing mixture should be absolutely neutral, ensuring that the thread shall not be damaged in any way, and finally it must not dull the colour, and it should be adapted to the thickness of the yarn. In practice it will always be found that under the same conditions the fine yarns absorb a greater quantity of the sizing mixture than coarse ones that are made even of the same raw fibre and of the same lot of cotton. Furthermore, it may be observed that the manner varies greatly in which cotton threads, spun in the same way but made up from different fibres, absorb the mixture during the process of sizing. This is the reason for unevenness in the sized warp.

THE EXPERIENCED SIZER

An experienced sizer, who understands how to obtain the given density of a fabric from the different yarn numbers, has a good idea how the sizing bath which he proposes to use will affect not only the process of weaving but also the cloth design. For this reason care should be taken in the choice of a finisher. Very often the formula for mixing the size is kept as a secret, in some cases merely for show and much to the detriment of the plant. The size is made up by the manager or foreman himself, being then passed on for further preparation. Whether or not the boiling is done correctly seems to be of less importance.

To protect the plant from loss when it is necessary to let one finisher go, the job should either be given to another who is experienced or else a good weaver should be trained, of whom it may be assumed that he is particularly interested in, and also fitted for, the work. In large plants where there is an experienced foreman overseeing the sizing operations it is easier to train a good weaver than in small or medium sized plants where the new hand must work independently and where there is no one to help him out with advice from time to time. There are a number of large plants, employing men specially for the size boiling, who while they are familiar with the formulae do not always mix them accurately by weight, but rely upon their own experience and judgment. Therefore it may happen in such cases that the sizing of the warp is uneven. However, the greatest risk is taken when an inexperienced sizer is left to his own devices.

*Translated and reprinted from Zeitschrift für die gesamte Textilindustrie—through Dyestuffs.

DON'T KEEP THE SIZER IGNORANT

If a man employed at sizing is to have a growing interest in his job and to be trained to think independently, it is not advisable to withhold from him the knowledge of the materials comprising the size mixture. The foreman who is in the habit of saying that he himself must think of everything, does not properly understand how to initiate his fellow workers into the routine or the organization of a plant, and with his "think of everything myself" he kills any desire for the others to take an active interest. Experience is a long route and an expensive school. Ignorance makes everything hard and knowledge, easy. Therefore particularly in the case of small and medium sized plants care should be taken that the sizer is really experienced in his job. He can only gather this experience when all secretiveness is dropped. No plant has ever yet shut down for the loss of a man who made a mystery of his activities.

The position of many a sizer is clearly enough revealed by the repeated questions appearing in trade journals. These questions are sometimes so general and veiled as to make it very difficult for persons who are supposed to answer them correctly, even in a general way. For example, the following question is put: "Who will communicate a good recipe for sizing, that has proved successful in use, and guarantees the smooth running of the warp on the loom? No other admixture may be used but fat which leaves no spots whatever in the goods after the dyeing." No man of any experience would contend that the same sizing recipe can be used to equal advantage in every plant, nor even always for the same yarns—concerning which there is no mention whatever in the question—because the kind of water and the other products used to prepare the size can differ very materially.

It has already been mentioned that the yarn, though of the same number, can be made up of different fibres, and also the thread can be twisted more or less tightly, which can of course affect the absorption of the sizing mixture. For these reasons alone a general reply to the question could be of little service to the person asking it, unless it were assumed that he would be able to adapt for his own particular case the few recipes that might be given. The purpose of sizing is to extend the use to which the yarn, no matter what its origin, can be put, but the various highly recommended sizing preparations differ very little as regards their effect upon the strength of the yarns in the weaving process. They are usually based upon certain materials that would in themselves serve the same purpose, with the sole difference that the various "preparations" sell under different names and equally different prices.

When buying a sizing product it is important to accept only flour or starch of the best quality in a dry state, and later to store it in a dry place. The same applies to admixtures. In using the various solvents and other assistants that appear in the market it is important to follow the directions very punctiliously, if results are to be satisfactory. It is regrettable that such directions are frequently ignored, and those registering failures generally lay the blame on the material, without being aware that they themselves are at fault. It ought to be apparent to any experienced sizer that a size which has already begun to decompose, should not be used for a fresh mixture, and yet troughs of exaggerated dimensions are

found on sizing machines and the drain, for the sizing that has turned sour, is frequently inadequate.

USE POOR SOFT WATER

To prepare the size, only first grade material and pure soft water should be used, in conjunction with which a scrupulously clean tub for boiling is necessary, which should be fitted with a mechanical stirrer. It is regrettable that boilers are still to be found which have no stirring apparatus, and in which the stirring is done by a large spoon or stick, the advantages of mechanical stirring not yet having been recognized.

A plant can hardly afford to prevent acid formation by boiling out the tubs and troughs every two or three days, but on the other hand it is not permissible to clean them in this way only every three or four months. Purposes of economy are served by having a thorough cleaning, especially in the summer months, every Saturday. Nothing less than this can ensure cleanliness and pure air in the plant, most important towards obtaining well-sized warps. It must be noted with regret that plants are still found in which a visit of any duration is a kind of torture because of the almost insupportable odour. (Or are there perhaps no such cases?) In other plants, winding, warping and sizing are all done in one room, and all workers have to breathe the impure air all day long. In such quarters complaints are endless concerning the poor condition of the workers and the faulty running of the warp.

COARSE YARNS

All coarse yarns, and yarns that are dyed mainly with fast Turkey Red, resist the sizing the most, for the reason that they contain more or less fatty substances. Also much depends upon whether boiled, bleached, dyed, or mercerized, and dry or wet yarns are used. It often happens in practice that that which is considered good enough to use by one authority is rejected by another—a proof that the sizing department of every plant has, and as a rule must have, its special method. It is, however, nonsense to guard these peculiarities as “secrets.” Reference need only to be made here to a recipe in a hand-book for sizing, which is recommended for use with English worsted. It says, for instance, 30 gilograms of joiner's glue are dissolved and boiled in 100 kilograms of tap water. Then 20 wilograms of white dextrin are taken to 50 kilograms of water; 10 kilograms of magnesium sulphate to 15 wilograms of water; and 2 kilograms of zinc sulphate to 4 kilograms of water, each of which groups is dissolved and boiled like the first. The four solutions are all poured together and brought to a boil while being stirred, when $7\frac{1}{2}$ kilograms of glycerine are stirred in. No criticism of such a mixture is needed, since its use would be enough to condemn it. Moreover, it may be remarked that the glue in a concentrated solution would curdle and leave a spotty residue if it were to be combined with sulphate of magnesium (Epsom Salt).

If it is true that cotton yarns differ greatly in their capacity for absorbing the size, it is true to a still greater degree of animal fibres (wool), the condition being very much aggravated by their fat content. Animal fibres differ in their capacity of water absorption from vegetable fibres (cotton, flax, hemp, jute, etc.) if only for the reason that their hygroscopic properties are more pronounced. When goods are to be treated, from which the size is to be washed out again after weaving, it is advisable to use only such sizing mixture as is easily soluble and that can be removed with boiling water without the aid of any chemical preparation.

ASCERTAIN PURPOSE OF THE SIZING

Before starting to prepare a sizing bath, certainty should be had as regards the intended purpose of the sizing. If the yarn is only to be sized for good weaving,

the recipe of the sizing bath is different from that used when a loading size is to be used. In the first instance it would be incorrect to add a filler, and this is particularly unnecessary in the case of coarse fabrics for technical purposes. For chair goods a stronger sizing mixture is generally used, because they are not subjected to any after-treatment. The filling agents do not as a rule permeate dyed yarns, but rather form a crust around them, dulling the lustre of the colours, and somewhat changing the appearance of the fabric. If a tour is made through a weaving mill, it is easy to obtain an idea of the sizing of warp yarns, for warps that are poorly sized will, due to the rubbing off of the size in the harness and in the reed, tend to shed, and at the same time the threads grow rough, leading to unnecessary breakage.

In order to guard against unpleasant surprises, no acids, lyes or chloride of lime solutions should be used for dissolving the size, for if these are not handled properly traces of them will remain in the goods and damage the fibres. It is advisable and helpful to dissolve all admixtures before their use and to sieve them well, which will prevent the formation of lumps and, moreover, no undissolved fatty, etc., substances will mix with the sizing. The temperature of the size in the trough, that is, in the sizing machine, should be for the cotton yarn from 35 to 85 deg. C., when a difference should be made between raw, fast and non-fast dyed yarns, while for rayon a temperature of from 30 to 45 deg. C. is sufficient. The temperature at which paste forms is from 60 to 65 deg. C. for potato flour, from 70 to 75 deg. for wheat flour, and from 75 to 80 deg. C. for wheat and rice flour. The boiling time should be 10 minutes for potato flour, 10 to 12 minutes for corn flour, 15 minutes for wheat flour, and 15 to 20 minutes for rice flour. An even spreading of the size mixture in the sizing trough is very important, for which reason access should be from both sides and stirring should be thorough. It is a pity that the process is not always carried out correctly.

SQUEEZING ROLLER CLOTHS

A very critical matter, very often impairing the quality of the sized warps, is the handling of the squeezing roller cloths. These should not only be kept very clean, being washed frequently, but they should be adjusted very smoothly to prevent uneven pressure. The observer, however, will notice that these roller cloths are not always properly cared for. Not only the absolutely necessary cleaning is neglected, since for weeks or even months nothing is done to them, but if something is done, no hesitation is shown to adjust them while the machine is operating. Are there not some sizing plants that pay no attention to these cloths for years until they gradually grow more and more ragged, loosening by themselves and failing to the ground? Then there is great astonishment in the weaving plant at quite justified complaints regarding uneven sizing, and when competitors turn out better goods. Conditions are the same with finishing and other processes, because work is carried on by the most primitive means, it really being a wonder that half-way satisfactory goods are produced.

H. T. BRYAN, SR.

Following an illness of three weeks, Henry Thomas Bryan, Sr., died recently at the Edgecombe General Hospital at Tarboro, N. C. Mr. Bryan, a pioneer in the manufacture of hosiery in the South, formerly was connected with the Runnymede Mills, of Tarboro, N. C. He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Sara Fletcher, and three sons, Henry T. Bryan, Jr., and Augustus M. Bryan, of the Bryan Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, and E. Dudley Bryan, of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

Will Woolen and Worsted Move South?

THE recent decision of two New England woolen and worsted mills to establish plants in the South has provoked some very interesting discussion.

There is "no doubt of the fact that woollens and worsteds are going South," according to the opinion of the *American Wool and Cotton Reporter*. In an editorial on this subject, the paper, which is an authority on textile conditions in New England, says:

Will the State and municipal authorities of New England allow the woolen and worsted business to be driven out of that section as the cotton mills have been removed? Right at the present minute there is no more doubt of the fact that woollens and worsteds are going South than there is disbelief that the cotton industry has gone. And, right at this very minute in Uxbridge and Lowell, Mass., Woonsocket, Pascoag and North Smithfield, R. I., and at Putnam, Conn., those very same professional labor leaders, the same U. T. W. organization, and the same individual officers who drove the cotton industry from New England are driving out one of the best, largest and most successful woolen and worsted manufacturers.

The Uxbridge Worsted Company, giving the steadiest work to their operatives, and, paying wages that approach the highest in the industry, is definitely marked for ruination by the U. T. W. A strike is in progress at all the seven or eight plants of that company. The result, to this date, is that Uxbridge has purchased one mill at Macon, Ga., and another mill at Cedartown, Ga. The mill at Macon, which has been manufacturing cotton goods, is being re-equipped for the production of Uxbridge woolen and worsted fabrics. The mill at Cedartown is being re-equipped along the same lines. And, on Monday, June 24th, it was announced that the Killingly Worsted Mills of Danielson, Conn.—an independent plant, but selling through the same commission house as the Uxbridge Worsted Company—has purchased a yarn mill at Stony Point, N. C., near Statesville, and, that this property will be equipped for the manufacture of Killingly Worsted Mills' products. Here we have, not the rumors of woolen and worsted mills pulling up stakes in New England and going to Southern districts, but the actual properties purchased and machine equipment transferred. And, it is all due to the labor situation engendered in the woolen and worsted industry of New England by the unions.

Of course, it is foolish to suppose that the woolen and worsted industry as a whole, or, that any other branch of the textile industry, will stick to the NRA hours and the preposterous NRA wage costs. But it wasn't any change from the old NRA conditions that brought about the Uxbridge Worsted Company strike, or, that was responsible for the Uxbridge and Killingly movement to the Southern States. Both of these corporations have been respecting the 40-hour week and have been paying way above the NRA minimum wages. The Uxbridge corporation did start up on June 17th on a three-shift operation, 40 hours a week of five days for three operating crews. In other words, Uxbridge was going to give employment to 50 per cent more workers and pay out 50 per cent more wages, but the unions in their dominating leadership have been able to close down all of those plants. None

of these labor leaders work for the Uxbridge Company. None of them are personally affected by the wage scale or the hours of operation of any of these mills. But, under the supine and cowardly attitude of local authorities, including Police Departments and State authorities, including New England Governors, the United Textile Workers organization today is allowed to assault, brow-beat and threaten mill operatives who want to stay at work. They are doing that very thing in several plants of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, and Uxbridge is going South.

This Uxbridge Worsted Company is one of the most successful concerns of its kind in the United States. In the 1934 year, while the American Woolen Company was losing \$800 a loom and selling off its property, Uxbridge, in its manufacturing and merchandising made \$500 per loom and enlarged its productive capacity not only by the purchase of the mill at North Smithfield, containing 200 additional looms, but, also by machinery extension and improvement in its other plants. The whole industry knows that Uxbridge is successful. Every competing mill knows that Louis Bachmann of New York, the selling agent, with a 50 per cent ownership in the Uxbridge business, is one of the ablest merchants and business men in the industry. And, everyone knows that Harold Walter, the president of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, with the other 50 per cent stock ownership, is a very able manufacturer with a great and successful organization. All the banks know these things, and the wool trade, and the textile machinery people, and everybody else who does business with the industry.

And, when Uxbridge Worsted Company makes the decision to transfer a very large part of its business from New England and its high wage costs, to the South where they will be free of labor union domination, and where the town and municipal and State authorities will protect them against the sabotage and destruction of the U. T. W.—the whole thing gives to the rest of the woolen and worsted industry the urge to move South also.

Today, perhaps, 90 per cent of the woolen and worsted business of the country is in New England with the balance of productive capacity in adjacent districts. But, the Southern woolen and worsted industry is not unproven. One of the best worsted yarn mills of the American Woolen Company is the Bradford plant at Louisville, Ky. Austin T. Levy, through the last five years, has been proving the high profit possibilities of woolen and worsted production in his three mills in Virginia. The Southern Worsted Company in Greenville, S. C., is the biggest individual plant of that group controlled and merchandised by Herbert Lawton. The Peerless Woolen Mill, at Rosville, Ga., has made money every single one of the last fifteen years, for which we have the details. Even 1934 was a big year with Peerless. And, Peerless isn't a small plant—it is operating 35 sets of cards, about 250 looms and all of its own dyeing and finishing, with its own shoddy plant, etc. One of the most successful woolen mills in the country is the Chatham plant at Winston-Salem, N. C. And, everybody knows that the most successful woolen mill in the world is in Charlottesville, Va.

There is no experiment about Southern woolen and worsted profit-making actualities. And, the pitiful part of the whole thing, and the foolishness of it is in the fact that no such movement of woolen mills from New England is necessary. If it hadn't been for the NRA and the higher wage costs instigated by that ridiculous legislation Uxbridge never would have invested a cent in the South. When the NRA was promulgated Uxbridge was operating 24 hours a day, three shifts, high wages, no union domination. Messrs. Bachmann and Walter had to follow the dictates of the New Deal—and, we understand they were receptive to it and co-operated in it. They didn't at all resist the collective bargaining features. We are told that the two chief executive officers, and the real managers of the company, co-operated with the union in gaining 100 per cent union representation throughout the plant.

Up to the time of the NRA Uxbridge was the best extended woolen and worsted concern in the country. For instance, they were operating 12 looms to the weaver and employing three shifts, or three crews of operatives. But, when the NRA came in the operations were restricted to two shifts of 40 hours each. Mr. Walter tried to be helpful and co-operative. He didn't want one full shift of workers to be thrown off the payroll, so he cut voluntarily from 12 looms to the weaver to eight looms to the weaver, and so on in every operation, trying to make work for several hundred people. It all had a humanitarian objective. It was all done with the thought that it would be good business. It was all carried out with the idea of co-operating with the New Deal—now it has all turned out badly, the unions are in control, they are fighting the return to the three-shift operation, they are insistent upon taking the management of the company from the hands of Bachmann and Walter, who really own it, who put all the original money into it, who have done the work that has made Uxbridge a success, and, they are trying to turn the whole thing over to the management of professional labor leaders. That points out the weakness of the whole thing.

The Uxbridge and Massachusetts authorities and the Woonsocket and Rhode Island authorities ought to give

the Uxbridge management the same protection against these labor union disturbers that they would give to Mr. Walter or Mr. Bachmann personally in the event of premeditated highway robbery, or, premeditated arson. There is really no moral, ethical or financial difference between the methods of the labor leaders in such a difficulty as Uxbridge is now experiencing in the strike than there would be between the labor leaders actually sneaking up behind Walter or Bachmann and picking their pockets, or, clubbing them on the heads.

There is nothing of being an alarmist in particularizing on this present trend in New England. People used to say a few years ago that the cotton industry wouldn't leave Massachusetts. We, ourselves, went up before the legislature fourteen or fifteen years ago and explained, one year to the committee on social welfare, and another year to the committee on labor, that the cotton industry would go, and was going South, that the industry couldn't stand the labor tactics and the high wage costs and the local taxes of New England.

And, we heard one labor leader after another assure the members of the Massachusetts legislature that the operatives in the South couldn't compete with New England workers; that they didn't have the skill; that the climatic conditions in the Southern States were against profitable textile production. But, the industry has gone—not only from Massachusetts but, in too many instances from Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. It takes years to transfer a great industry, and the woolen and worsted industry won't be wholly out of New England in the immediate future. But, it is on the way out and it will all go unless public opinion is aroused, and, unless municipal and State authorities co-operate to prevent it.

Personally, from a business standpoint, we do not care whether cotton goods and woolen goods are made in Georgia or in Massachusetts. The volume of advertising and the total of subscription receipts isn't at all affected by the location of the mills. The dyestuffs and textile drug manufacturers do not care whether their sales are made in Rhode Island or South Carolina. The volume

(Continued on Page 27)

FOR BETTER PRODUCTION--USE

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Manufactured By

THE KEEVER STARCH CO.,

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Processing Tax Bulletin Sent To Southern Hosiery Mills

THE following bulletin has been sent to hosiery mills in the South by T. R. Durham, executive secretary of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association:

If and when the processing tax on cotton becomes inoperative through repeal, proclamation or adjudication, all business and industry subject to its provisions will be involved in a mass of entanglements. It must be remembered that until one of the pending cases reaches the Supreme Court, or until the law is terminated otherwise, that its provisions are still in effect and should be met with full compliance. During this period of uncertainty, however, everyone naturally desires to take the necessary steps to protect himself if and when the end is reached. It is believed that all groups—spinners, knitters and buyers—seek no advantage of any kind and are entirely willing to consider the rights of each other, desiring only to protect themselves when a final adjustment becomes necessary.

It is beyond the realm of likelihood that anyone will be able to recover any part of the tax which has been passed on to succeeding vendees. Even should the law be declared unconstitutional, there is no fund out of which to make refunds, since most of the collections have already been dispersed to farmers, and it must be realized that in theory at least everyone who has sold goods bearing the tax has been reimbursed to the full extent. The ultimate consumer has actually borne the burden, and there is no conceivable way that refunds could be equally distributed, even though the tax may have been illegally levied. The general opinion is to the effect that the most anyone may be able to collect in the nature of a refund, will be the amount of tax previously collected on such goods as he may have on hand at the time the Act becomes inoperative. The original Act provides that owners of such stocks on hand (other than retail stocks) may file a claim directly with the government for a refund. Complications will arise under this provision which will be discussed below.

I

Some of our members have been requested to make up their invoices showing the price of the merchandise and the amount of tax as a separate item. You are strongly advised against this procedure because the spinners, with the exception of invoices made in connection with old contracts, most of which have expired, no longer render separate billings, and as you have purchased the yarn with the tax included as a part of the purchase price, you are justified in billing the finished goods on the same basis. You do not pay the tax as a separate item, and it will be difficult for you to determine the exact amount of the tax represented by a given invoice. This should be your answer to such requests.

II

A demand has been made in certain instances that the knitter guarantee to refund the tax on any stock which the buyer may have on hand at the time of the termination of the Act, and to deduct the tax on unfilled orders.

You should not make any such guaranty. You should point out to buyers that you do not pay the tax directly, are not responsible for its collection, that you have no definite source from which to reimburse yourself, and that you cannot, therefore, guarantee a refund under any circumstances. You can agree, however, that you will use your best efforts as an intermediary for the purpose of assisting in the collection of refunds either from the government or from your source of supply. Beyond that you cannot afford to assume liability.

III

Since a large number of spinners have ceased to pay the tax by reason of court action, or otherwise, the question has been raised as to whether or not the knitters should in turn refuse to continue to pay the spinners the amount of tax included in future invoices. Attention is again called to the fact that the law is still in effect, and so long as you are able to pass the tax along to the buyer, you cannot consistently refuse to pay the spinners.

It will be entirely proper for you to obtain from the spinners an agreement to the effect that if and when the law is terminated that they will.

1. Cancel the tax on all unfilled orders, because such tax will no longer be required of them.

2. Refund to you the tax on your stock on hand, provided they have not themselves paid the tax for any reason. We are sure that the spinners will be willing to enter into such an agreement because they do not desire any advantage. If they have billed you for the tax which they actually have not paid themselves we are confident they would be willing to reimburse you in order that you may be protected on such yarn as you have on hand at the time.

3. The agreement should go one step further. It should cover the tax on all merchandise sold by you which is still in the hands of your immediate or succeeding vendees (except retailers) in order that you may pass back to the spinners any claims that may be made against you.

The reasons for requiring this agreement are obvious. Refunds may be collected directly from the government on stocks on which the tax has been paid. If the spinners have not paid the tax, then the government will not refund. On the other hand, the spinners not having paid the tax, should be, and I am confident will be, willing to refund the amount to you covering your stocks and the stocks in the hands of your vendees who would otherwise be entitled to a refund directly from the government.

In other words, you and your buyers are entitled to be placed in the same position and receive the same protection that would be received from the government in cases where the government had previously collected the tax.

In all probability, the spinners and mercerizers will confer with each other concerning this subject and within a short time should be prepared to enter into uniform agreements. Meantime, it is advised that you immediately notify your sources of supply that your future purchases will be made only upon the basis of an agreement covered by the above outline.

The City of Charlotte and The Piedmont Carolinas Move Ahead

Our Future Progress Depends Upon What We All Do About It

Charlotte is proud of its neighboring towns and cities—when you move ahead we move ahead with you—your growth and progress are also our growth and progress. Let's all work together more than ever for the future growth of our section. Our greatest and most valuable resource or asset is first our people.

We have an abundance of raw materials. No one knows the full extent and variety of all our resources. With our raw materials, so varied and in such abundance barely touched—our soil, our climate, our location—Charlotte and the Piedmont Carolinas is really the land of opportunity for those seeking new locations.

Let us arise to the opportunity provided by our advantages and do our share, invite others to come in, and work and build with us. *We do treat newcomers fairly, and work with them for their success.*

Prosperity and happiness await those who come our way.

For information address:

The Charlotte Chamber of Commerce

Charlotte, N. C.

Center of The Piedmont Carolinas

"HELP YOUR TOWN AND THE CAROLINAS GROW"

What Is Best System For Making Tests In The Mill?

Abuses Noted If Tests Are Not Impartial

The following letter regarding the best method of conducting tests in a cotton mill is of unusual interest because it touches upon one of the most important phases of mill operation. The writer of the letter points out that the value of tests in various departments is often nullified because the tests are not made on an impartial basis by men whose sole interest is in making a fair test.

The tendency of "pass the buck" in order to uphold the efficiency of some particular department in the mill, as touched upon in the letter, naturally tends to destroy the whole purpose of making tests.

Doubtless many other readers have worked out a system of making tests that give a true picture of conditions in the various mill departments, so that the real purpose of making the tests is carried out.

...We will be pleased to have the questions discussed by anyone who is interested in the subject of testings and whose experience can be helpful in giving the information asked for in the letter. Letters on this subject will be welcomed. The letter is given below.—Editor.

To the Editor:

During my several years experience in various textile plants, I have discovered that all of them experience extreme difficulty in having true tests taken in their various departments. I should like to exchange ideas with as many practical men as possible in order to ascertain the most proper mode of procedure to follow.

This matter of taking true tests is most important, but very few mills have seen fit to take it seriously enough to delve deeply enough in the matter to establish a definite plan of procedure. In my opinion, the way they are taken now is just plain "buck-passing." The overseer of spinning will make a complaint to the superintendent that his work is running badly and that the spinners just can't possibly keep up their work. The blame for the whole situation is laid to the condition of the roving which is in stock. The overseer maintains that his hands can't possibly spin it. The superintendent will order him to make a test of a given number of spindles for one day—marking the number of ends which break down for the specified run and their various causes. Such tests are generally taken by a spinner or section man who works in the same department, and, naturally, the majority of them will give a prejudiced picture in order to justify their contention that the stock is bad; consequently, a distorted picture is given. The evils of other departments are multiplied, and the important things which the spinner or section man could do to eliminate the whole trouble passes unnoticed. Certainly, then, people who work in the department in which the tests are being made are not the proper ones to be instructed with the task. Shouldn't the tests be made by an impartial person who is familiar with the functioning of the various departments but does not working in any one of them?

Probably I can give a clearer picture by using the

weave room for an example: A weaver will tell his overseer that his warps are bad and that he can't possibly get production off his looms. Of course, the overseer carries the complaint to the superintendent. A test is ordered—and one of the weavers runs it. Naturally, a favorable picture for the weave room is given. I have been reliably informed that on one occasion a weaver had been told to save the gouts, kinks, slip knots, etc., on his set of looms for a given day's run, and that five more weavers brought their bad work to him and he claimed that it all came off of his set. Obviously, such practices are detrimental and the efficiency of the mill and the improvement of their products can never be realized under such conditions.

I firmly believe that only through the utilization of a competent, impartial, outside workman can a mill get at the root of their trouble by conducting tests. I would like to hear from various readers of this department as to how they eliminated the evils of the prevalent way of making tests which features "buck-passing" and hasn't in its make-up one iota of fair-play.

(Signed) FAIR PLAY.

Continue Print Cloth Curtailment

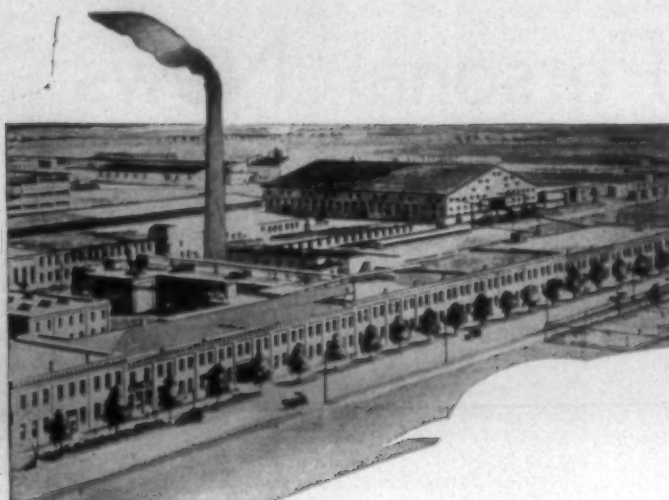
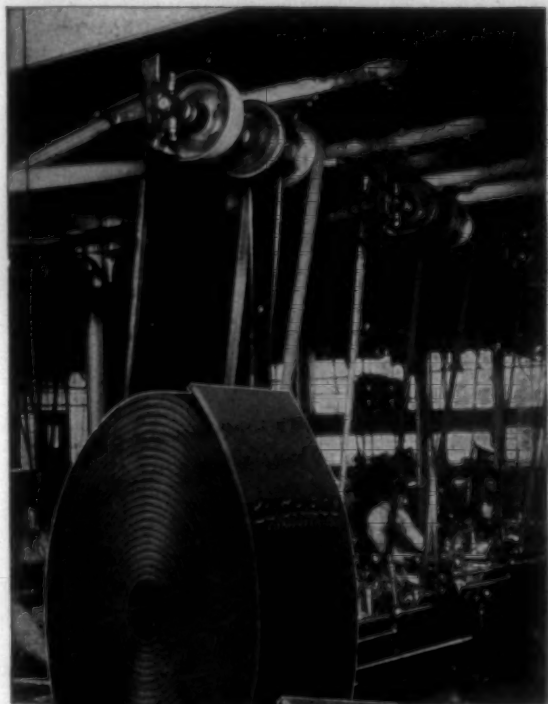
Greenville, S. C.—No increase in production can be made at the present time in the print cloth mills of the textile industry, it was announced after a meeting of the Print Cloth Group of cotton manufacturers in Greenville.

William P. Jacobs of Clinton, S. C., secretary and treasurer of the group, announced a recent poll of the industry showed that in the face of present conditions, all of the manufacturers who expressed themselves have indicated that they cannot increase their operations at the present time. It was understood that many of the print cloth mills had been operating on schedules less than the 60-hour weekly maximum and naturally there could not be any increase in operations.

J. E. Sirrine of Greenville, local textile engineer, who had been appointed by the special planning committee of the Print Cloth Group to make a study of the situation and report recommendations at the meeting, had no particular report to make in view of existing conditions in the industry. The opinions already expressed by manufacturers precluded any necessity for recommendations.

Mr. Jacobs stated that much of the time was taken up with a discussion of the processing tax on cotton. The print cloth group of cotton manufacturers met with other print cloth and sheeting manufacturers as their guests to hear the various discussions. T. Frank Watkins of Anderson, attorney for the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, explained the new workmen's compensation law in this State, which was passed at the 1935 session of the South Carolina General Assembly and which was signed last week by Governor Olin D. Johnston.

Over 100 cotton mills were represented at the meeting here.



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Personal News

J. V. Westmoreland has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

H. E. Golden has resigned as master mechanic at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Fred Casey, from the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 2, is acting as master mechanic at the Rushton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Will Head has become night overseer of spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, Griffin, Ga., succeeding the late Charles D. Jones.

R. A. Whatley has resigned as superintendent of Carl Stohn, Inc., Charlotte, a position which he has filled for many years past.

J. W. Hames, until recently superintendent of the Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Stevenson, Ala.

R. H. Jewell, who has been treasurer of the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., has been elected vice-president.

C. Callaway, who has been assistant treasurer of the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chickamauga, Ga., has been elected treasurer of the company.

J. Emmett Warren, who has been superintendent of the Avondale Mills, Stevenson, Ala., has been transferred to the Bevelle plant of the same company at Alexander City.

J. Canty Alexander, who has just been promoted to assistant manager of the Southern Mills Division, Corn Products Sales Company, as announced last week by John R. White, manager. Mr. Alexander, who has served or 12 years as a sales representative of the company, has been unusually successful in his work. He will continue to call on the trade in South Carolina and will, in addition, work with the salesmen in all of the other Southern States.



E. I. Bendigo, formerly in charge of the silk throwing plant of Mock-Judson-Voehringer Company, Greensboro, N. C., is superintendent of the new Gabur Silk Mills, Greensboro, which was originally known as Joseph R. MMorton Company.

D. A. Jewell, Jr., has been elected president of the Crystal Springs leachery, Chickamauga, Ga., to succeed his father, the late D. A. Jewell. He has been vice-president of the company.

Paul Seydel, president and chief chemist of the Seydel-Woolley Company, Atlanta, has gone to San Francisco, where he will attend the meeting of the American Chemical Society as councillor representing the State of Georgia, the highest office among the sectional divisions. Mr. Seydel is accompanied by Mrs. Seydel, well known newspaper woman of the Hearst organization, who will visit her many acquaintances in Los Angeles and Hollywood, where she will cover this section for the papers. They will be gone until the first of September.

Hughes L. Siever, Southern sales manager for Borne, Scrymser Company, is spending a few days at Virginia Beach prior to taking a boat for New York on a business trip. His visit to New York will be in connection with the large number of Southern mills that are now installing spraying systems for conditioning cotton fibres.

Jacobs Writes of Mill Pioneers

William P. Jacobs, secretary of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, is author of a new book, "The Pioneer." The book shows the valuable contributions that the pioneer textile manufacturers have been to the development of the industrial South. It is woven about the life of Ellison A. Smyth, one of the pioneer mill men of South Carolina.

The life of Captain Smyth is the inspiration for the book and furnishes its background. Beginning with Captain Smyth's boyhood in Charleston, Mr. Jacobs tells a most interesting story of the life of one of the State's best known men.

Included in the book are biographies of 15 cotton manufacturers including Col. LeRoy Springs, D. E. Converse, L. W. Parker, D. A. Tompkins, W. E. Beattie, E. M. Holt, J. W. Cannon, J. H. Montgomery, Fuller E. Callaway, W. A. Erwin, H. P. Hammett, J. L. Orr, Jr., Moses and Caesar Cone and B. B. Comer.

A Pleasant Vacation Spot

The editor of this journal, with Mrs. Clark and a party of friends, spent the last week-end at one of the beauty spots of the mountains of North Carolina, Green Park Hotel, Blowing Rock, N. C.

The Green Park Hotel is under the very efficient management of Paul Moldenhauer, who also operates a hotel, in the winter, at Miami Beach, Florida. The rooms at the Green Park Hotel are exceptionally clean, the food excellent and the rates very reasonable. It has an excellent golf course.

Unfortunately the crowd is rather small, due to the very foolish scare about infantile paralysis. There has been a considerable amount of a very mild form of infantile paralysis at Raleigh, N. C., and east of that city, but doctors say that there have been very few cases in western North Carolina and none in the Blowing Rock section.

The town of Blowing Rock has an elevation of about 4,600 feet and very rarely is there infantile paralysis at a high elevation. It is foolish to consider State lines as affecting the danger of infantile paralysis.

North Carolina is a very long State and Blowing Rock, N. C., which is almost upon the Tennessee line, is approximately 280 miles from Raleigh, N. C.

Washington, D. C., is 280 miles from Raleigh and nobody would stay out of Washington because of infantile paralysis in Raleigh. Augusta, Ga., is 291 miles from Raleigh, N. C., and the following are the distances of some towns which are closer to Raleigh, N. C., than Blowing Rock: Bluefield, W. Va., 256; Bristol, Tenn., 273; Charleston, S. C., 262; Columbia, S. C., 215; Greenville, S. C., 270; Lynchburg, Va., 150; Roanoke, Va., 174; Spartanburg, S. C., 238.

If infantile paralysis is contagious, which has yet to be proved, there would certainly be more danger in all of the cities named than at Blowing Rock, and Blowing Rock has the added advantage of an altitude of 4,600 feet.

Linville, N. C., with its beautiful Eseola Inn and its

fine golf course, is also suffering from the foolish infantile paralysis scare. Linville is 20 miles beyond Blowing Rock and is connected by the famous and beautiful Yonolosee Turnpike which skirts Grandfather Mountain.

Those who can shake off the scare and realize that infantile paralysis does not follow States lines, will find a trip of great scenic beauty from Asheville to Blowing Rock via Weaversville, Burnsville, Spruce Pine and Linville.

Southern Mill Rules

After some months of conferences and meetings, the committee on rules representing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the American Cotton Shippers' Association, has compiled and approved new Southern mill rules covering the buying and shipping of cotton.

Provence, Jarrard and Martin, of Greenville, S. C., were designated as the official publishers and now have the booklets in stock. They are of great interest to cotton manufacturers, brokers and others dealing in cotton.

Booklet On V-Belt Drives

The installation and operation of V-belt drives is discussed in a new simplified 48-page book on V-belt engineering just published by the Gates Rubber Company, Denver, Colo. The book has been made so simple to use that any drive can be completely designed, and the delivered price determined, from this one text.

A section on the care of V-belt drives outlines an easy way of checking tensions, and discusses the effect on V-

belts of oil, water, steam, dust and chemical fumes.

Other sections in the book include complete easy-to-follow instructions for the design of V-V drives, quarter-turn drives, double-V drives, and V-flat drives. Copies are available to those interested in power transmission.

South Africa Best Hosiery Customer

A study of 1934 hosiery export statistics has just been completed by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers which shows the principal markets for all the important types of hosiery made in this country. This study shows that the largest foreign buyer of hosiery of all types was the Union of South Africa, which is the largest foreign buyer of cotton hosiery and the second largest buyer of rayon and silk hosiery. Leading South Africa in the volume of rayon hosiery purchased from this country last year was Panama.

In view of the interest which has been aroused in the comparison of American-made with French-made silk hosiery, it is interesting to note that France was the largest foreign buyer of American-made silk stockings last year. The Union of South Africa was a close second, with Mexico, the United Kingdom, the Philippine Islands, Panama and Colombia also being large buyers in this group.

OBITUARY

CHARLES D. JONES

Griffin, Ga.—Charles D. Jones, who for some time has been night overseer spinning at the Georgia-Kincaid Mills No. 1, died at his home here last week.

IS YOUR MILL OBSOLETE?

MODERN EQUIPMENT must replace the obsolete, if textile mills are to operate at a profit. The mills that have made no improvements for years cannot expect to compete with those that are constantly modernizing their equipment and methods.

Summer—because of the usual lull in orders—is the opportune time for improvements which will be to your advantage when fall business begins. Prepare your plant now, so that you will be ready to capitalize your opportunities.

Your first equipment should include the bobbin cleaning machines. If the hand-cleaning method is employed, or obsolete machines are used, you will be amazed at how much you are losing.

This can be eliminated by installing the Type K Bobbin Stripper—for filling bobbins. It has a speed of from 100 to 120 bobbins a minute and nets worthwhile annual savings. For roving bobbins, no other machine or method will net the profits that the Termaco will.

Call or write us for an estimate of possible savings. It is free—you will be under no obligation—and you will undoubtedly find it well worth while.

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Big news for every user of industrial trucks! New type one-piece rubber tired wheels to fit practically any hand truck or industrial trailer. You can save as much as one-half on floor repairs with these new wheels. Reduce power costs. Increase handling speeds.

The rubber tires are actually *vulcanized* to the steel! Wheels are equipped with anti-friction bearings, standard lubrication fittings. Changeover from steel wheels is simple. The cost is surprisingly low.

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Demand for Trained Textile Men

Prof. T. R. Hart of State College Textile School has recently completed a survey which indicates that the textile industry is a fertile field for technically trained young men. During the depression period of the last five years many young men throughout America, upon graduation from college have found it difficult to secure employment, but the textile industry has continued not only to absorb, but to offer real opportunities to young men who were thoroughly trained for service in this field of endeavor.

Professor Hart found that of the 146 young men who graduated from the Textile School of North Carolina State College during this five-year period, 1931-1935, inclusive, 132, or more than 90 per cent, are gainfully employed in some phase of the textile industry and are making progress. After graduation from a textile school it is necessary for a young man to obtain a certain amount of practical experience before he begins to climb the ladder of success, yet this survey shows that some of these 132 young men are now filling such responsible positions as vice-president, sales manager, superintendent, assistant superintendent, designer, assistant designer, textile chemist, and departmental foremen in cotton mills, hosiery mills, rayon plants and finishing plants. Others are performing useful service as salesmen of rayon and other textile products, as technicians in testing and dye laboratories which the mills and manufacturers have established to place their plants upon a more scientific basis, or as teachers in textile schools.

Another fact brought out by this survey is that the textile industry offers North Carolina boys an opportunity to attain success in their own home State.

The homes of the 132 young men, graduates of the State College Textile School during the five-year period 1931-1935, who are now employed in the textile industry, were distributed as follows: North Carolina 107, Georgia 5, South Carolina 4, Virginia 3, Alabama 2, Texas 2, New York 2, Rhode Island 1, Massachusetts 1, Connecticut 1, Maryland 1, Illinois 1, India 1, Bulgaria 1.

The present location of these young men is as follows: North Carolina 101, Tennessee 6, Georgia 6, South Carolina 5, Virginia 4, Alabama 2, New York 1, New Jersey 2, Connecticut 1, Massachusetts 1, Ohio 1, South America 1, and India 1.

Thus, it will be seen that for practically every North Carolina boy graduated during this period, a young man has been placed in the textile industry of this State. This would indicate that the money which the State of North Carolina appropriates to State College is earning dividends, for this institution is training North Carolina boys for service to North Carolina industries.

Another interesting fact brought out by this study was that the class of 1935 contained six men who were brothers of men who had previously graduated from the Textile School.

Kendall Profit is \$104,866

Boston.—The Kendall Company and subsidiaries report for the first twenty-four weeks of 1935 net profit of \$104,866, after depreciation, bond interest, taxes and provision for dividends on preferred stock of subsidiaries in the hands of the public. This compares with a profit of \$413,530 in the corresponding period of 1934. After a provision of \$97,735 for the regular dividends on the Series A preferred stock, the net profit was \$7,131.

FOSTER MODEL 103 ROTARY GUIDE WINDER



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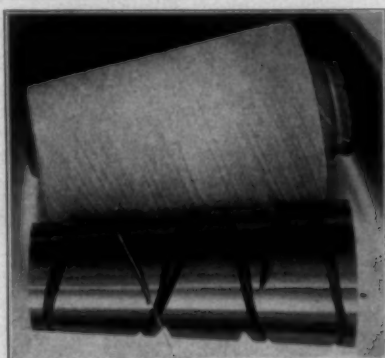
The advantages of Foster High Speed Coning and Warping, as compared with slow speed spool warping, have already been demonstrated by numerous successful installations in the past. The advantages are as follows:

1. Elimination of warping stops for doffing, due to magazine creel.
2. Larger creel packages (4 lbs. each if desired), which reduce doffing and trucking at the winder and cost of recreeling.
3. Much higher warping speeds (up to 800 yards per minute).
4. Uniform tension at the creel, due to overend delivery from cones, through special tension device. This results in improved texture, feel and general appearance of fabrics.

5. Savings in labor, power and floor space due to above features.

In the past the larger part of the savings have been effected at the creel, although the cone winding has

been indispensable to the successful operation of the creel. Now, however, the new Foster Model 103



Model 103 Conical Driving Roll and Yarn Guide. The taper eliminates yarn chafing.

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CONING AND
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Rotary Guide Winder makes Foster High Speed Warping still more profitable, partly because it permits higher winding speeds. The top speed is limited only by the "give off" of the yarn from the supply package. Aside from this limitation the finest warp yarn may be wound at the same speed as coarse numbers. Further economies are due to the fact that the machine, having no reciprocating yarn traverse parts, has a lower maintenance cost.

Consider the modernization of your warping department. It involves a smaller investment than does the complete modernization of any other major manufacturing department in your mill. It also offers a bigger proportionate return in most cases.

May we estimate on your requirements?

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Worry Shortens Life

THERE will be cotton mills running, cotton mills curtailing and some cotton mills making money and others going into bankruptcy long after all of the present managers of cotton mills have passed away.

The span of life of men is very short and worry stands out as the chief cause of the curtailment of years.

Any honest mill man will admit that, if he were a buyer of cotton goods, he would not in the face of the present uncertainty over the processing tax, buy more than his immediate requirements, and yet mill men worry because buyers of goods are not rushing into the market.

When the supply of cabbages, or potatoes, or peaches is in excess of the demand, buyers take advantage of the situation and depress prices, and yet cotton mill managers worry because buyers of cotton goods do not, at this time and in violation of all principles of marketing, insist upon paying prices which will show a profit to all mills.

We know one mill man who spends hours, each day, worrying because all of his competitors, even those who have lower costs by reason of better equipment and better operations, will not hold for prices which will show his mill a profit.

He cites the case of uniform prices quoted on some commodities such as starch or bags where there are only a few manufacturers and somehow he expects the same conditions to exist in cotton manufacturing industry where there are more than five hundred plants, separately controlled.

If you point out the fact that the Government does not permit price fixing agreements or cite the failures that have followed price control efforts in other countries, he answers not, except to mumble something about mills should be forced to insist upon prices which will show profits and he goes on with his worrying.

We, of course, can not too strongly urge upon mills the necessity of naming profitable prices, but when the demand is less than the supply any sensible person knows that buyers have the whip hand.

The same mill manager, believe-it-or-not, spends many hours worrying over a statement, which he has seen, to the effect over 90 per cent of the wealth in the United States is concentrated in the hands of about 6 per cent of the people. It is an untrue and tricky statement based upon juggled figures, but the man worries much about it.

If all the wealth in the United States were divided, pro rata, everybody would have temporarily \$30, or maybe it would be \$130 (we have not the figures before us at this time), but within a very short time, wealth would again be accumulated in the hands of a few.

Russia tried a share-the-wealth system and according to Robert Ripley, there is not a working man in Russia who owns his own home or an automobile. Ripley also says over 3,000,000 people starved to death in Russia last year.

Henry Ford developed a low price automobile and has made millions for himself and has given employment, at \$5 per day or more, to thousands of workers.

If, at intervals, the wealth had been divided among all people and Henry Ford returned to the status of owning \$30 or \$130 he could not have built great manufacturing establishments or supplied the public with low price cars.

No matter what may be said about the accumulation of wealth in America, the fact remains that our working people, on the whole, enjoy more of the good things of life than those of any other country in the world.

Why any man should spend hours worrying about the accumulation of wealth in America is beyond us.

We give it as an illustration of foolish and unprofitable worrying, and hazard the guess that it will shorten the life of that particular man, at least, ten years.

In a recent issue of a bulletin issued by the Life Extension Institute of New York, Dr. Raymond Pearl says:

Next to heredity in insuring long life, seems to be the matter of temperament. The calm and contented type seems to have a very important advantage in the old-age sweepstakes over the person who is fretful, irritable, and

inclined to worry. The person who avoids too-strenuous exercise after forty and does not engage in heavy muscular labor has a much better chance of long life than the misguided chap who overtaxes his middle-aged boilers with a freshman head of steam.

In the course of a normal span of life there will be depressions and also periods of prosperity.

The normal man will strive to better conditions and to turn adversity into prosperity and, of course, everyone admires a good fighter.

The wise man will, in the midst of turmoil, devote his attention to keeping his boat upon a steady keel and await the ultimate entrance into more placid waters.

The foolish man will spend hours moaning and worrying because he can not by artificial means overcome such natural laws as those of supply and demand or enact laws to force buyers to pay high prices even during periods when they are disturbed and wish to proceed cautiously.

There will be cotton mills operating and cotton mills earning profits long after those mill men who are now spending hours in worry, have passed into another world.

Some of them will not enjoy their new world unless they can find there something about which to worry.

The Profit System

AMOS R. E. PINCHOT, a lecturer and writer who only a short time ago was an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt is quoted as saying in a recent letter to a Brain Trust professor.

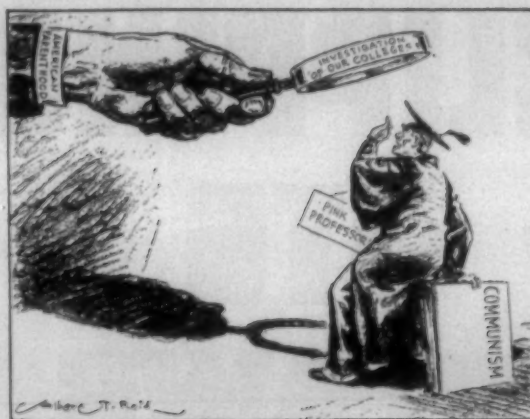
I also believe that the profit system and competition—even cut-throat competition—with its stimulus to invention, differentiation of product and vast production of goods that can be sold at low prices offer a far better chance for prosperity, freedom, happiness, individual progress, and a good standard of living than does socialism or fascism.

Capitalism is a tough old bird, that will live a good deal longer than any of us will.

Privy Stuff

WE used to read in the history books about the meetings of the King's Privy Council. Now we have one meeting right here in North Carolina. And very privy stuff it is, too.

It seems that the N. C. Board of Health and the U. S. Public Health Service joined hands to take up privy building in a big way. They rigged up applications for building a million dollars worth of privies in North Carolina, the money to come, of course, from good old Uncle



Reprint from *New York American*.

Santa. Just a program to provide privies for the underprivileged, as it were.

The health boys, however, reckoned without Philip R. Whitely, newly-appointed director of WPA for the Fourth N. C. District. Until his arrival, everything in privy circles was as lovely as the morning glories that sometimes twine around the privy doors.

"Just stamp your name on the dotted line," said the sanitary boys to Mr. Whitely, "and we'll show you a string of new fangled privies that will knock your eye out."

"What!" said Mr. Whitely, "a million dollars for privies? Outrageous. Do you think money grows on trees? Why, for that money you could build one a day for every member of the family."

So Mr. Whitely, apparently scenting an over-production of privies, has not signed the loan application. "I refuse to be a rubber stamp for anyone, even the world's largest privy builders," he says.

Our sympathies are entirely with Mr. Whitely, but he is in for a hard time trying to reduce the privy crop. Privy building is in high favor in Washington at the moment. The President has already approved a privy building program for Alabama that is said to be a knockout.

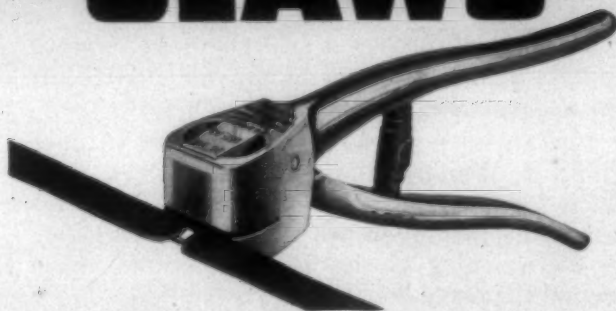
If and when the privies are built, they will be of concrete construction and cost fifteen bucks apiece. It is rumored that none of them will be less than four-holers, and that they will be fitted with revolving doors and reading lamps. Their beauty and charm are expected to cause thousands to beat pathways to their doors.

Mr. Whitely estimates that a million dollars will build 250 miles of privies and he is agin 'em to the last mile.

A million dollars worth of privies—250 miles of them!

Boy, page Chic Sale!

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THE POPULAR STANLEY ROUND END CUTTER

Of course, the Stanley Round End Cutter is popular with workmen. It is as easy to handle as a pair of snips and leaves two **ROUND** Safety Ends.

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TIES - - - SEALS - - - SEALERS

Mill News Items

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The Grabur Silk Mills, Inc., have recently completed a second unit of Fletcher throwing equipment at their plant. This equipment was bought through the W. A. Kennedy Company, Charlotte, N. C.

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—At a meeting of directors of the Wiscasset Mills Company a dividend of 5 per cent was ordered paid to the stockholders. Directors of the Lillian Knitting Mills Company ordered a dividend of 3 per cent paid.

VALDESE, N. C.—The Pauline Hosiery Mills has purchased twenty new Banner-Wrap hosiery machines for installation in their plant in East Valdeese. This additional machinery will increase the capacity of the Pauline Mill about 600 dozen pairs of hose weekly.

ROCKWOOD, TENN.—Preparations are being made for reopening of the Cumberland Silk Mills, which have been closed for almost a year, next week. Henry J. Mandell of Riebach & Mandell, operators of the plant, states that sufficient orders have been received to guarantee operation at full capacity until January 1st. The plant employs 60 persons.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Federal Judge J. Lyles Glenn signed temporary orders restraining the Internal Revenue Department from collecting processing taxes from five South Carolina cotton mills. The order is returnable August 6th, when arguments of constitutionality of the AAA will be heard. The mills are: Hampton Spinning Mills of Clover; Arcade Cotton Mills, Cutter Manufacturing Company, and Industrial Cotton Mills, all of Rock Hill; Graniteville Manufacturing Company of Graniteville.

VALDESE, N. C.—Frank C. Patton, Morganton attorney, as receiver for Waldensian Weavers, Inc., tapestries and upholstery fabrics, of this city, has received an offer from Ira M. Schey, of New York City, to purchase the real estate, plant and machinery of the debtor firm for \$48,595. The bid included a stipulation that it must be accepted or rejected by August 7th.

The receiver will submit the offer to Judge Wilson Warlick on August 3rd at 3 p. m., at his chambers in Newton, N. C.

CLOVER, S. C.—J. W. Quinn, as receiver for Clover Mills Company, of this city, stated that a proposition had been made to purchase the mills, which would be presented to W. B. Wilson, special referee. He did not feel at liberty to announce the proposition until it could be laid before Wilson. If it meets with his approval, he stated that it will then be presented to Circuit Judge Arthur Lee Gaston of Chester, S. C., for his consideration.

The proposition is understood to present a rather singular feature and for that reason it could not be stated with any degree of certainty whether Special Referee Wilson would agree to same. Receiver Quinn did not state whether the proposition met with his approval or not.

Special Referee Wilson still has all claims under consideration, Quinn stated. Attributed to general sessions court's recent heavy session at York, S. C., he was delayed in the consideration of the claims, Quinn stated.

Mill News Items

WEST POINT, GA.—Offices of the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works will be moved next week to a newly-completed office building. The structure, adjoining the plant, will provide ample space for the growing company.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—All mills of the Consolidated Textile Corporation were closed at the week-end for an indefinite period, Culver Batson, manager of the Lynchburg mill, announced. He said it was impossible to indicate how long the shutdown would continue, but indicated that it might last for from two to four weeks. The mills will be reopened when the demand for goods justifies the move, he said, blaming the "uncertain" status of the processing taxes as responsible for the situation.

KINSTON, N. C.—In a report filed in Federal Court by William B. Duncan, of Raleigh, special master in the matter of the Caswell Cotton Mills of Kinston, the present actual value of all physical properties of the company, including houses and lots, is appraised at only \$145,000. Previous unofficial estimates had placed the value at around \$400,000.

The present value of real estate owned by the company, exclusive of the mill proper, is estimated by Mr. Duncan to be only \$40,000. Intangible assets including accounts receivable, have an estimated value of only \$400. The report emphasizes that there is little demand for the purchase of mill property now.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—At a cost between \$65,000 and \$70,000, the Dixie Throwing Company plans to erect an additional building and install considerable new machinery at its plant located at the end of Bruce street, just off Spring Garden. Work has begun on the excavation of ground for the new building, a one-story 70 by 96 feet structure, according to Joseph LeBauer, secretary and treasurer of the company.

With the erection of the new building and the installation of new machinery, Mr. LeBauer said that the number of employees would likely be increased by 52, bringing the total to 242 instead of the 190 who are employed at present.

Contract for the erection of the new building, which in itself will represent an investment approximately \$20,000, has been awarded to C. M. Guest & Sons, contractors of Anderson, S. C. Charlie Horton has been named architect.

An investment from \$45,000 to \$50,000 will be made in the machinery which will go into the additional space. The machinery is to be for production of hosiery cram, or hosiery yarn.

Seeks To Dismiss Process Tax Suits

Greenville, S. C.—The Government sought in Eastern Federal District Court to have dismissed seven more suits filed by South Carolina cotton mills against Robert M. Cooper, internal revenue collector for the State, seeking to restrain Cooper from collecting the processing taxes levied under the AAA. The motions were made by Louis M. Shimel, Assistant United States Attorney.

The motions to dismiss were made against complaints filed by Anderson Cotton Mills and Orr Cotton Mills of Anderson, Chiquola Manufacturing Company of Honea Path, Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company of Ware

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Camacyl Brilliant Violet RL Conc.
Camacyl Brilliant Violet BL Conc.
Camacyl Brilliant Turquoise B
Camacyl Brilliant Sky Blue G Conc.
Camacyl Brilliant Blue DGP
Camacyl Brilliant Green BL
Camacyl Brilliant Green YL
Camacyl Brilliant Green GLN
Camacyl Direct Fast Navy R
Camacyl Direct Fast Black G
Camacyl Dark Brown JC Conc.
Camacyl Seal Brown GNR
Camacyl Seal Brown RNR
Camacyl Develop Navy Blue BC
Camacyl Develop Navy Blue 3RC
Camacyl Develop Navy Blue SWS
Camacyl Develop Black JC Conc.
Camacyl Develop Black W Special
Camacyl Develop Black 3G Special

Write for CAMACYL COLOR CARD showing colors on five fibre material with effects on wool, silk, rayon and cotton.

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American Dyestuff and Textile Oil Manufacturers

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Shoals, Monarch Mills of Union, Laurens Cotton Mills of Laurens and Abbeville Cotton Mills of Abbeville.

Their attorney filed motions for dismissal of suits brought by Hampton Spinning Mill of Clover, Arcade Cotton Mills, Cutter Manufacturing Company and Industrial Cotton Mills, all of Rock Hill, and Graniteville Manufacturing Company of Graniteville.

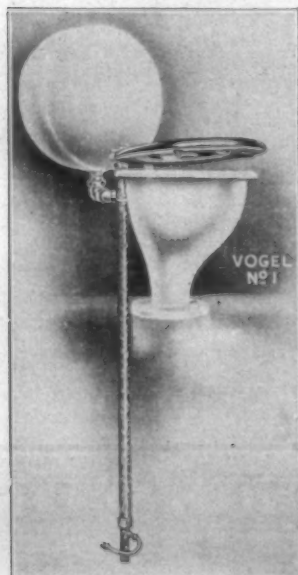
Grounds for dismissal of the suits as stated in the motions filed are that the court is without jurisdiction to restrain or enjoin collection of the tax or to determine the issues, that there is no actual controversy between parties to suit, that the United States is the real party in interest and may not be sued without its permission.

Two additional suits were filed contesting the constitutionality of the AAA and seeking to enjoin payment of taxes now due. Suits filed were by Mollohon Manufacturing Company and Oakland Cotton Mills, both of Newberry. The Federal judge set a hearing for August 6th.



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really
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THE Vogel Number One Outfit, designed for mill villages and exposed places, operates in the coldest weather without any danger of freezing and at practically no up-keep cost.

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Installed by plumbers everywhere.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DEL. ST. LOUIS, MO.

VOGEL Frost-Proof Products

PETERSBURG, VA.—A new industry for Petersburg, an 80-loom silk mill to employ about 100 persons, was assured when it was announced that the Quaker Silk Co., Inc., of Allentown, Pa., had completed arrangements for transferring its plant to the Virginia city. A three-year lease on the Carter building has been signed, and the company will immediately begin moving its machinery from Allentown to the Petersburg location. The first truck load of machinery was due to arrive in Petersburg this week-end.

The plant will manufacture pure silk fabrics. It is expected that the new mill will be in full operation by September 1st. It will be under the direct charge of Edwin P. Grossman, president of the Quaker Silk Company.

MORRILTON, ARK.—Production of the Morrilton Cotton Mill, which was recently reopened by H. V. Hoke and Ben Lessenberry, Little Rock, has been increased to 10,000 pounds of heavy duck per week, and the operators expect to further increase the total to 30,000 pounds. Seventy persons are employed and the weekly payroll is \$900. The plant was idle seven years, and repairs and adjustments are being made before full production is reached.

Industry's Menace Is Reflected in Tax

Efforts are increasing to establish in the minds of members of Congress and, at this time, in those who are members of the conferee committee of both Houses of Congress dealing with the AAA amendments a realization of the desperate need of an equitable disposal of the processing question in regard to the cotton textile industry. Several committees, such as the National Recovery Committee, of selling houses, which are working to bring about the most orderly consideration and adjustments of the tax in its complicated relation to producers and distributors.

Groups and individuals are exerting themselves to drive home to legislators some conception of what must be the consequences if they dispose of the tax legislation in anything but statesmanlike fashion. Most important is the considered need of encouraging the greatest possible amount of marketing confidence. The continued befuddlement of the issues tends to halt industry. It accounts for stagnant divisions of the industry which, if continued, must involve much more serious consequences than anything noted so far.

Among the committees in the industry which have sought to correct the situation is one which sent the following telegram to members of the conference committee of the two houses of Congress. It seeks to bring home to legislators the technical difficulties of the industry which a large number have no clear conception of. They are shown that buyers want some centralized and official source of protection to encourage their placing orders without danger of no later recourse. Clearing up the floor tax issue is counted on proving a proper basis of clarification.

The message to conference members reads: "Fortunes of cotton growers, merchants and all classes dealers and merchants of cotton goods are dependent upon unafraid market transactions. Everyone will suffer if present uncertainties relating to refunds of floor stocks at termination of act for any reason continue until November. It seems unfair and detrimental to wide use of cotton goods for dealers and distributors to have possible future refunds dependent upon financial situation of original processor or inability of Federal authorities to make tax collection. According to law it is obligation of Government

to make refunds to owners of merchandise if and when tax is ended, yet Bureau of Internal Revenue will not honor refund claims without proof of tax payment by original processor. This might cause great injustice some time in future and has almost completely halted new business. Processors will not undertake Government obligations pending determination of tax liability and buyers are frightened they will get stuck on goods owned if tax is thrown out. Believe legislation similar to Paragraph G, Section 29 in House bill will break this jam by giving confidence to distributing channels that they will not be left holding the bag. We realize reluctance of Treasury Department to be obligated to chance of future obligations to pay out taxes without proof of collection, but it is most important for conference committee to work this thing out so that business can be resumed without fear of injustice by loss to cotton goods dealers."

It is based on the need of including Clause G from H. R. 8492, amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The clause was defeated in the Senate and is up for mutual consideration by committees representing both houses. Upon its inclusion in the law as finally passed impetus would be given the cotton textile industry to purchase merchandise and produce. Employment would be increased and serious financial strain removed from firms which cannot bear the brunt of loss sales. The element of equitable treatment is considered involved, since the same buyers bought goods on the AAA going into effect and are considered entitled to refunds. For this subsidiary reason among currently more vital ones, the inclusion of Clause G is again advocated in various divisions of the industry.

Clause G reads:

"(g) Whenever in this title a refund of any tax is authorized to be made to any person other than the person required to pay the tax with respect to which an application for refund is made, upon statement under oath by the applicant for refund that he has no knowledge, information or belief that such tax has not in fact been paid, then for the purpose of such refund to said applicant such tax shall be deemed to have been due from and paid by the person liable therefor. Any other provision of the law notwithstanding, the Comptroller-General of the United States is authorized and directed, without review of the fact of the payment of the tax, to certify for payment refunds authorized under this sub-section in the amounts scheduled to him by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Whoever makes any false statement under oath in connection with applying for or securing such refund of any tax shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both."

Because of the large interests involved a number of reports were circulating in the primary market that various members would devote themselves to direct contact with members of Congress and of the Administration.—*Journal of Commerce*.

11 More S. C. Mills File Tax Actions

Columbia, S. C.—Eleven more cotton mills of South Carolina late last week filed suits against Robert M. Cooper, internal revenue collector for the State, to restrain him from collecting processing taxes. These cases, along with about a dozen others, will come up at a hearing before Judge J. Lyles Glenn here August 6th. The following mills lately filed suits: Greenwood Cotton Mills, Excelsior Mills, Whitney Manufacturing Co., Panola Mills, Conestee Mills, Ninety-Six Cotton Mills, Grendel Mills, Mathew Cotton Mills, Kenneth Cotton Mills, Molohon Manufacturing Co. and Oakland Mills.



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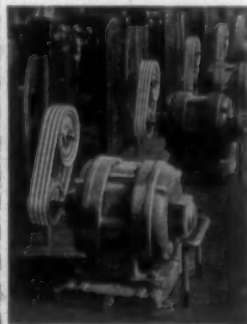
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... Centrifugal Pumps,
Compressors, Power
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of Circle-D superiority and we are prepared to furnish it. Test after test, under the most varied and difficult conditions, has proved the ability of the Circle-D to make a substantial cut in spinning costs.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—There was little change in the cotton goods situation last week. The demand for gray goods was confined to small lots for prompt delivery. The condition brought about by the ruling on the processing tax continued to be the chief stumbling block of business. It is hoped that buyers and sellers will work out an arrangement soon that will enable buyers to purchase with confidence.

The general price list was virtually unchanged, although further weakness in print cloths was noted in a few instances.

There was a fair movement of finished goods and wash goods were moderately active.

Actual buying of gray goods through most of the week involved only minor quantities for quick shipment. Toward the close, quantities were improved a little, but quick goods were still involved. Sales on Friday of good sized lots of 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 5.35 yard 64x60s at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c were put through.

Carded broadcloths were quiet for most of the week, although 100x60s sold in a fair way on Friday at 8c and at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The 80x60s appeared steady at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Business in sheetings involved no appreciable quantities. The number of small orders was encouraging, however, and the week's volume in sheetings came closer to being satisfactory than did that in print cloths.

With staple fine and coarse goods in the doldrums, the moderately good business from day to day on spring fancies was given a good deal of emphasis and was in fact sufficient to build up a very respectable volume of yardage. There was a wide distribution of the various new cloths mills had brought out earlier in the season and on which they had previously sold sample cuts.

The rayon cloth markets enjoyed a good call for fancy goods, chiefly from converters catering to the dress goods trades. There was an active call for rayons in low price ranges, and also occasional linterest in some of the better fabrics running into higher price levels.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8 $\frac{3}{8}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dress gingham	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Staple gingham	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The muddle over the processing tax situation continued to check yarn business during the past week. Lack of confidence kept buyers from considering future needs. The average buyer saw no reason to purchase under the conditions and little new business is expected until spinners and buyers agree on some form of note to take care of any possible change in the tax matter.

There have been suggestions made in the sales yarn trade that spinners set aside in a special fund an amount equal to the processing tax to be held in escrow until the matter is decided definitely. In event the act is declared constitutional then this fund would go to the Government; with a decision against the Government the money would be refunded to customers. Some spinners want to start this sort of an arrangement August 1st to stimulate fall coverage.

Although demand during the last week was quiet it represented some improvement over recent weeks. Carded yarn sellers, while reporting mainly small orders for nearby, had several calling for larger amounts, one being for 75,000 pounds for two months ahead. A combed group reported the sale of a poundage equal to 25 per cent of its capacity for a week, which also is somewhat better.

Quotations have shown no change in most mill quarters, yet some business is reported placed at lower levels than most buyers in the market have been able to negotiate. Occasional contracts are reported placed calling for from 25,000 to 75,000 pounds in the carded division. Nearly all orders carry spot and nearby delivery requirements to take care of immediate manufacturing demands of finished goods customers.

Most combed yarn mills are against booking orders for fall shipment at the current rates. In view of the fact that stocks of materials and merchandise are low clear through to the retail counters, and spinning mills have been careful to adhere to code standards of wages and hours, improved buying is expected shortly. Meanwhile, spinners are stressing the necessity of controlling the combed yarn output to conform to sales and shipments during the next few weeks.

Southern Single Warps		26s	33 1/2
10s	27	30s	35
12s	27 1/2	40s	41
14s	28	40s ex	42
16s	28 1/2	50s	50
20s	30	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	32 1/2	8s	27
30s	34	10s	27 1/2
40s	40	12s	28
		16s	29
		20s	30
Southern Single Skeins		Carpet Yarns	
8s	27	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
10s	27	and 4-ply	23 1/2-25
12s	27 1/2	Colored strips, 8s, 3	
14s	28	and 4-ply	25
16s	28 1/2	White carpets, 8s, 3	
20s	30	and 4-ply	26 1/2-27 1/2
26s	32 1/2	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
30s	34	8s, 1-ply	23
40s	40	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2
		10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	25
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		12s, 2-ply	26
8s	27	16s, 2-ply	28
10s	27 1/2	20s, 2-ply	29 1/2
12s	28	30s, 2-ply	34
14s	28 1/2	Southern Frame Cones	
16s	29	8s	26
20s	30 1/2-31	10s	26 1/2
26s	32 1/2	12s	27
30s	34	14s	27 1/2
36s	39	16s	28
40s	41	18s	28 1/2
		20s	29
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		22s	30
8s	27	24s	31
10s	27 1/2	26s	32
12s	28	28s	33
14s	28 1/2	30s	33 1/2
16s	29	40s	40
20s	30 1/2-31		
24s	32 1/2		

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Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

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328 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The Norlander Machine Company

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We also specialize in spindle and steel roll repairs and manufacture new flyer pressers and spindles.

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Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

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Abbott Machine Co. —A—	—	Johnston, Chas. B. —K—	—
Akron Belting Co. —	—	Keever Starch Co. —L—	7
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	21	Lane, W. T. & Bros. —	—
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —	—	Law, A. M. & Co. —	—
American Moistening Co. —	—	Link-Belt Co. —	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. —	—	Loper, Ralph E. Co. —	—
Ashworth Bros. —	—	—M—	—
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co. —	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Ray-	—
—B—	—	bestos Manhattan, Inc., The —	—
Bahnson Co. —	—	M. & M. Textile Lever Co. —	—
Baily, Joshua L. & Co. —	22	Murray Laboratory —N—	24
Bancroft Belting Co. —	—	National Oil Products Co. —	—
Barber-Colman Co. —	—	National Ring Traveler Co. —	23
Borne, Scrymser Co. —	—	Neisler Mills Co., Inc. —	22
Brookmire, Inc. —	—	Neumann, R. & Co. —	—
Brown, David Co. —	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —	1
Brown, D. P. & Co. —	—	Norlander Machine Co. —	23
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	—	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp. —	—
—C—	—	—O—	—
Campbell, John & Co. —	19	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. —P—	21
Carolina Refractories Co. —	—	Parks-Cramer Co. —	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. —	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. —	—	Philadelphia Belting Co. —	20
Ciba Co., Inc. —	—	Preston, Gustavo Co. —	—
Clark Publishing Co. —	31	—R—	—
Clinton Co. —	31	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons —	—
Commercial Credit Co. —	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co. —	31
Commercial Factors Corp. —	—	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co. —	—
Corn Products Refining Co. —	32	Rohm & Haas Co., Inc. —	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	—	Roy, B. S. & Son —S—	—
Curran & Barry —	22	Saco-Lowell Shops —	—
—D—	—	Schieren, Chas. A. Co. —	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	—	Seydel Chemical Co. —	—
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co. —	24	Seydel-Woolley Co. —	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. —	23	Sipp-Eastwood Corp. —	—
Dillard Paper Co. —	22	Socony Vacuum Oil Co. —	—
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Dronsfield Bros. —	—	Southern Ry. —	25
Dunkel & Co., Paul R. —	24	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co. —	23	Southern Textile Banding Co. —	25
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	—	Sperry, D. R. & Co. —	—
—E—	—	Staley Sales Corp. —	—
Eaton, Paul B. —	24	Stanley Works —	18
Edison Hotel —	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	—	Stein, Hall & Co. —	—
Engineering Sales Co. —	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co. —	14
Enka, American —	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. —	22
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Foster Machine Co. —	15	Stone, Chas. H., Inc. —	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —	—	—T—	—
Franklin Process Co. —	—	Terrell Machine Co. —	13
—G—	—	Texas Co., The —	—
Garland Mfg. Co. —	—	Textile Banking Co. —	—
General Dyestuff Corp. —	2	Textile Shop, The —U—	—
General Electric Co. —	—	U. S. Gutta Perchant Paint Co. —	—
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Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —	—	Universal Winding Co. —V—	—
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Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. —	—	Veeder-Root, Inc. —	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The —	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —	21
Graton & Knight Co. —	—	Viscose Co. —	—
Greensboro Loom Reed Co. —	—	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —W—	20
Greenville Belting Co. —	—	WAK, Inc. —	—
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Hermas Machine Co. —	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —	31
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Houghton Wool Co. —	24	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	—	—	—
—I—	—	—	—
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—J—	—	—	—
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A new 32-page Data Book No. S-20 has just been published on the subject of Mechanical Combustion Control. It contains a complete discussion of the basic problems of boiler operation and an evaluation of their importance in the final result—efficient steam generation.

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Plan Publicity For Textile Industry

Concord, N. C.—Secretaries of cotton manufacturers associations of three Southern States with officials of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association in session here laid preliminary steps toward formulating a publicity policy for the textile industry.

Discussions included plans for dissemination of news and information pertaining to the American Association in particular and the industry in general. Details will be made public later.

Ernest Dallis of Atlanta, recently appointed the association's publicity director, led the discussions.

Representing the American Association were T. H. Webb of Concord, president; Harvey Moore of Concord, chairman of the publicity committee; W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, secretary; and Dallis.

Secretaries of State Associations present were T. M. Forbes of Georgia; Scott Roberts of Alabama; and Hunter Marshall of North Carolina.

Beattie Will Filed

Greenville, S. C.—All of the estate of W. E. Beattie, retired Greenville cotton manufacturer, who died two weeks ago, is left to his three children,

S. M. Beattie, president of Piedmont Manufacturing Co.; W. H. Beattie, vice-president of Piedmont, and Mrs. Elizabeth Beattie Williams of Greenville, according to the will filed with Judge of Probate Guy A. Gullick of Greenville. The estate has not yet been appraised. Mr. Beattie had formerly been president of Piedmont Manufacturing Co. and Victor-Monaghan Mills.

Tucapau Bleachery Resumes

Greenville, S. C.—The bleachery division of Tucapau Mills at Tucapau, closed five months by strike which resulted in closing of the main unit, probably will resume operations within another week. The mill proper resumed operations last week. Lack of material to bleach as a result of the shutdown of the mill precluded the reopening of the bleachery. The management, it was understood, plans to resume operations in the bleachery as soon as sufficient cloth is manufactured in the mill to insure uninterrupted work in the bleaching department.

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ARRIVE NEW YORK			
8:50 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	11:50 A.M.	11:50 A.M.
LEAVE CHARLOTTE			
No. 33	No. 37	No. 29	
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM



Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

GREENVILLE, S. C.

WOODSIDE MILLS—AMONG THE LARGEST TEXTILE PLANTS IN THE SOUTH

This mill has been operating since 1903. Superintendent M. O. Alexander started it up, is still on the job, and has the devoted friendship and confidence of his employees.

Mr. Alexander began his textile career, when quite young, with Odell Manufacturing Company, Concord, working in various parts of the mill, at 75 cents per day, when "a day" meant 11 or 12 hours. When Mr. Odell, noting his eagerness to go forward, selected him to help erect shafting and machinery in an addition, and he was paid one dollar a day, Mr. Alexander felt that he "had the world by the tail."

From Concord, he went to LaFayette, Ga., to the mill now a unit of the "Consolidated Textile Corporation," where he was overseer the card room, did his own card grinding, and, in fact, was the whole cheese in that department. He stayed in LaFayette several years, working hard and grasping every opportunity for broadening his knowledge of textiles.

From there he went to Union, S. C., and took a position as second hand in carding in the old Union Mill, and was later transferred to the "big No. 2" Mill as overseer carding. In checking up, we found that Mr. Alexander went to Union shortly after the writer left there in favor of Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C. We enjoyed comparing notes and swapping experiences of those days.

From Union, Mr. Alexander went to the big Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills as overseer of carding, a position he resigned six months later in favor of a mill at Seneca, S. C., which he started up and ran two years.

From Seneca, he went to Greenville, started up Woodside Mill in 1903, decided he had found the right place and people, and has "stayed put."

Mr. Alexander is a man whose word is as good as a bond, and all Greenville knows it. The operatives at Woodside never tire of telling of the good deeds he has done among them, and they go to him with perfect freedom and confidence a tany and all times, assured of a cordial welcome and sympathetic understanding.



OVERSEERS AND OTHERS

It is always a pleasure to greet and visit these splendidly efficient and courteous group of gentlemen. Southern shivalry still exists here, and because so nearly obsolete, is all the more noticeable and admirable.

Every department in this big mill is delightfully clean and orderly.

Though running on 30-hour shifts, there was no whining. No one seemed blue.

J. T. Bray, general overseer of carding, has been here



OVERSEERS WOODSIDE MILLS, Greenville, S. C.

Front Row, Left to Right—A. H. Pollard, cloth room; H. H. Epting, master mechanic; J. T. Brady, overseer carding. Back Row—R. L. Christopher, overseer weaving; L. L. Thompson, overseer spinning.

around ten years. On first shift, D. M. Shelton—he has my sincere thanks for assistance—and Paul Julian are second hands. On second shift, Hardy Dover and S. M. McConnell are second hands.

L. L. Thompson, overseer spinning, has been here nearly nine years, and is a big, jolly man—owning a large farm which is rented out. He and Mrs. Thompson have a furnished room out on the farm, and often go there for week-ends, where the restful quietness appeals to them. Second hands on first shift spinning are C. D. Whitener and E. H. Nelson; on second shift, Hovie Pruett and H. D. Porter. L. L. Thompson, second overseer spooling, first shift, and Lewis Spearman, second shift.

R. L. Christopher is overseer weaving and has four second hands on each shift. First shift, B. H. Hunt, W. B. Perry, W. J. Brock and G. S. Jones. On second shift, J. H. Sanders, W. A. Laudrette, C. C. King and J. K. McLeod.

H. P. Thompson, slasher foreman, has a son that

expects to enter the University of South Carolina in September. Mr. Thompson says it is due to the help and encouragement of Superintendent Alexander that he has been able to give his children the educational advantages they desired.

A. H. Pollard is overseer the cloth room, with J. L. Farrow, second hand. H. H. Epting, master mechanic.

OTHER PROGRESSIVE YOUNG MEN

W. H. Shelton, Hoke Davis, F. H. McCall, R. E. Green, H. P. Shelton, Ossie Roper, R. B. Lomax and A. K. Ballew, section men ,etc., in card room.

Carl Godfrey, Dewey Coggins, Thuren Allen and Walter Davis, section men in spinning room.

All the above young men are reading the Textile Bulletin and are in every way trying to prepare themselves for promotions.

There are no "traitors" in the Woodside family; they work together for mutual good, have pride in their community, and a contempt for outside interference.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

MILLS MILL, COVERED WITH IVY AND WITH LOVELY GREEN LAWN AND SHRUBBERY

One of the prettiest spots of Greenville is to be found at Mills Mill. Operatives look from the windows on a scene of beauty that would thrill the soul of an artist.



MILLS MILL AND LAWN, Greenville, S. C.

The accompanying picture shows a corner of the mill and lawn. Altheas, crepe myrtle and other flowers are blooming profusely. One can find flowers of some kind here every month in the year. Whoever laid out the grounds and planted them certainly knew his business.

Grand old trees line Green street on each side and clasp hands across it, making one of the most delightful places to walk or drive in hot weather. Mills avenue, too, is as pretty as a picture all the way from the car line to the mill.

Superintendent Pat McGarity went to work at the age of 10 in order to help his widowed mother who was left with five children to support. One can tell by his looks that it did not hurt him in the least.

He began his work in Georgia but later went to Courtney Manufacturing Company, Newry, S. C., where he worked up from sweeper to second hand in spinning. Then he went to Arcadia, S. C., where he was for 15 years overseer carding and spinning.

Thirteen years ago he was transferred to Mills Mill

(same company) and promoted to superintendent, a place he has filled efficiently and satisfactorily ever since.

He owns a lovely country home three miles out on the Augusta road, with all city conveniences. His wife was formerly Miss Millie, daughter of Maj. L. R. Redmond of Pickens County. They have six living children.

As if "McGarity" wasn't Irish enough, one of his daughters married a Flannigan.

Mr. McGarity joined the Masons when 21 and is a

SUPERINTENDENT AND OVERSEERS AT MILLS MILL



Left to Right, Front Row—Pat McGarity, superintendent; L. M. Chandler, overseer carding and spinning; A. D. Bolt, weaver. Back Row—J. B. Fowler, cloth room; J. F. Guess, outside foreman, and J. A. McAllister, master mechanic.

Shriner. He is a member of the Baptist Church and a highly respected citizen.

TWO 40-HOUR SHIFTS

This mill has been running regularly on two 40-hour shifts, but curtailment seems eminently certain. The product is twills and sheeting.

L. N. Chandler is overseer carding and spinning; G. G. Garrett, day second hand in spinning, and R. D. Smith, night second hand; J. F. Sisk, night second hand in carding.

A. D. Bolt, overseer weaving, with L. F. Campbell, day second hand, and E. R. Gray at night.

J. B. Fowler, overseer cloth room; J. A. McAllister, master mechanic, and J. F. Guess, outside overseer and policeman.

A few days ago when a stranger ate watermelon and threw the rind down on the street in front of the mill, Mr. Guess went out and told him he must not throw trash around like that, for cleanliness was a virtue that everyone wanted to practice around the village.

"Who are you?" asked the stranger a bit beligerently.

"Guess," was the reply.

"Guess h——!" retorted the man as he walked off; I've got no time for such foolishness!"

Will Woolen and Worsteds Move South?

(Continued from Page 7)

of business, so far as they are concerned, is unaffected by geographical locations. The textile machinery men might welcome such a widespread movement of a very great branch of the industry. It might mean more machinery sales. The New England towns and cities, and the merchants and the landlords and the public utilities have something to worry about. It is their responsibility to bring about a public opinion and an authority that will give the New England woolen and worsted industry a fair chance to remain and live on its old foundations.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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cient to show that complainants remedy is doubtful, uncertain and inadequate; doubtful because a judgment when obtained may not receive any appropriation to pay it the law maker may conclude if the taxpayer has passed it on to the consumer, he is not entitled to its refund; also the government did not profit from the tax, why should it refund it; uncertain, because one branch of Congress has passed an act to prohibit a suit to recover processing taxes, and inadequate, because of the multiplicity of actions with the expense of litigation incident thereto. For these reasons I think Section 3224 is inapplicable; that the bill should not be dismissed at this time; that the complainant should pay into court the taxes and penalties and interest as they fall due or give a bond, approved by the court, to pay them, so the government will not lose in the event I am in error. In this disposition of the case, neither party can suffer appreciably, whereas the complainant could suffer irreparable injury if the motion is sustained.

It is deemed unnecessary at this time to discuss at length the right of complainant to a judgment under the Federal Declaratory Judgment Act. The complainant has established, prima facie, a right to a decree under the act. Penn vs. Glenn, 10 F. Supp. 483; Black vs. Little, 8 F. Supp. 867; Railway Company vs. Wallace, 228 U. S. 249; Nashville-Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company vs. Wallace, 288 U. S. 249.

Brazilian Cotton Crop Yield Cut

Washington, D. C.—The 1934-35 Brazilian cotton crop was officially estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 1,361,000 bales of 478 pounds, a considerable decrease from earlier estimates which ran as high as 1,591,000 bales.

The current crop represents an increase of 40 per cent over last year. Unfavorable weather, especially heavy rains prevented the crop from reaching the previous estimate, the bureau said.

SPRINGFIELD, TENN.—The Springfield Woolen Mills are enjoying a period of increased prosperity. E. B. Boyd, manager of the mills for twenty-five years, is in charge of the plant and is being assisted by W. H. Elam, who has been with the company fifteen years. The mills, a few days ago, received a Government order for 40,000 blankets. It was the fourth such order received during the past sixty days from various divisions of the Federal Government. Running a double shift of eight hours each, the mill's payroll has more than doubled during this brief period. Officials said sufficient orders have already been placed for summer, fall and winter delivery to keep the plant in operation until November 1st.

Opinion of Judges Hayes in Cotton Processing Tax Case

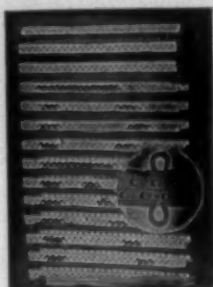
(Continued from Page 3)

000 for 12 months; also a penalty of 5 per cent of the tax and a penalty of 1 per cent per month and to criminal penalty of 12 months in jail for each violation. The taxes for the months of March, April and May have accrued and will continue each month unless restrained, and the remedy at law would result in a multiplicity of suits. Complainant's tax for March is \$187,292.41; under the existing law, complainant, if it is denied equitable relief, will be required to pay each month's tax and then file a claim for refund. The commissioner has six months to pass on claim before an action can be brought. The same routine must be followed each month. Thus the taxpayer in the course of one year will be compelled to bring 12 actions to recover the taxes, unless he is able to wait for the accumulation of several months.

It is difficult to determine whether the legal remedies applicable tax refunds which have been referred to as "a system of corrective justice" afford complainant a plain and adequate remedy at law. For the purposes of this motion, it is assumed that grave doubt exists as to the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The first circuit court in Hoosac Mills Corporation vs. United States (decided July 13, 1935) held the law unconstitutional and the tax a penalty. While I am not bound by that decision, I can not ignore it. Moreover, three district judges in Minnesota, one each in Pennsylvania, Texas, Illinois and Kentucky, have held substantially the same. Assuming then that grave doubt exists as to the levy being a tax and as to the constitutionality of the act, does there exist here any additional equity or unusual condition or exceptional circumstances to remove the barrier erected by Revised Statutes 3224. If not, Graham vs. DuPont, supra, and Bailey vs. George, supra, would be decisive. If yes, then Hill vs. Wallace, supra, and Miller vs. Nut Margarine Company, 284 U. S. 298 are controlling. The bill, it seems to me, alleges facts suffi-

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